FARM AND FIRESIDE.

some addition to the sinfing of a roast duck or goose.

tle and pigs. N. T. Revald. -Plain white towels may be made ornamental by placing two rows of drawn work at each end. The work may be fastened with red, or blue, or with burning mass. The fact that Mr. Mulwhite. The white gives a little nicer look to the towel than the colored. Overcast the edges just above the fringe.

No efficient plan has yet been discovered for combatting with the corn or fall-worr as a very large scale. Fires at night have been tried; also lanterns moths striking the lanterns will fall into cerning the matter. He was found the water. These plans can be used on a small scale only. - Exchange.

-The addition of current juice to red or black raspberries is highly recom-mended; one quart of currant juice is a diberal allowance for ten pounds of berries; heat the currant juice; add the sugar; when it has reached the boiling point add the fruit .- Toledo Biade.

-House plants often become root be turned upside down, the plant held in one hand and the whole contents dumped out. Then re-set in a larger pot. Before removing the plant it is good plan to thrust a knife into the roots n several places to give root pruning.-Cincinnuti Times.

-Why do not some of the brain-toilrapidly being spent in the close confinement of office existence, think of turning their faces toward the outer realm and rest body and mind in such practical, re-

stove. The pieces are as hard as crisp, but a little stewing will make them as rative, and it was thought by the neighbors that the youth was going crazy. will keep until pumpkins are grown -Prairie Farmer.

Peel off the outer rind of chestnuts. out them into boiling water when all are peeled, and let them stand near the fire (not bolling) fill the second thin kin comes off easily. Take out a few at a time and, as they are pecied, throw them into cold water. Make a sauce of gravy, thickening with flour, add butter and salt; let the chestnuts steam in this over a slow fire till soft. Or, instead of gravy, make a white sauce as for asparigus or enuliflowers, in which stew the estants until quite soft, but still whole.

-N. Y. Times. No pest which bothers the farmer is so vexationally destructive as musk-rats when they make a home in the un-der-draing sepecially when near the out-self. After nearly a day's travel over let. They not only fill the natural channels with earth and dislodge stones, their cest, which still further chokes the of the region. I here left my horse, drain. A strong steel frap, well fas-, sot in their runways, will gener ally "fetch them," Watch the traps closely. If left long enough the muskrat will get out if he has to guaw his own leg off and leave a portion sticking in the trap.

BOY'S KNITTED KILT.

How to Make a Warm Germent for a Four-Year-Old Lad.

Materials Seven ounces of Doreas knitting worsted, one pair of medium-

boy 4 years old. It can be worn with a jersey, also the little brioche Cardigan jacket. When so combined it is a very pretty and useful suit. Three breadths are required for this

size kilt. When they are completed fasted for hours. We tried the experi-sew together neatly; then sew on to ment of digging down in a number of band or walst. The pattern is in nines. All breadths are worked alike. The following is for one breadth only: Cast on one laundred and thirty-five stitches, which equals fifteen blocks. i.

e., nine distants to each black. First Row-Knit two, purl one, Second Row-Knit two, purl seven,

elear access row.
Third Row-Knit six, purl three, elear agross rows Fourth Row-Knit four, purl five,

Fifth Row-Knit four, purl five, clear Sixth Row-Knit six, purl three, close

Seventh Row-Knit two, purl seven, elenr aeross row. Eighth Row-Knit eight, purl one, clear across row.

Begin next with first row. Repeat this pattern cloven times. Now for band part. Kuit across once, decreasing three times in each block by nitting two together; knit one. Upon Wis row half a row by knitting one, purl one. Repeat this last for twenty rows, or as deep as you wish.

Croehet an open-work row across the

Farmers as Susiness Mon. It is popularly suposed by a large tion similar to the lawyer and the doctor; he learns his trade and proceeds to get a living by it. This class of men bullove that business forms are unintelligible, whereas they are very simple. He is as respectful at the mention of the words, "percentage," "draughts," "bill of lading," Invoice, " as he is when he hears the family physician talk Latin. But every farmer is a business man. He has crops to go, to market; he wants to sell to the best miventage; he has to being allowe sell oftentimes are credit, and he become thously buying. To all intents ar to purposes he is a business man. It would seem very desirable, however, that the younger man, who are one day to fill the places of the present generation.

A STRANGE PHENOMENA.

Two small tart apples are a tooth-me addition to the similing of a goast Underground Fire New Raging in High-selt or goose.

Among the recent arrivals in the city -If there is a pile of shavings, saw. Among the recent arrivals in the city due or other refuse about mills or factories in your neighborhood, draw it and County, Virginia. Of late, there have place it on the manure pile during the mild days of winter. Soft shavings and country of a strange phenomena which sawdest may be used as badding for catwas said to have been witnessed in the mountains a few miles from Montercy Court House, Highland County, where the earth was said to be one hatton was known to be in another quarter of the globe gave the story some credence, and more especially so as it was vouched for by responsible men. A reporter, learning of Mr. Elder's arrival, went in search of him last suspended above water, so that the night to see if he knew anything concomfortably enseeneed in a cushioned. heard of the strange performance na-ture was said to be guilty of, he replied: "It is certainly true, and is the most

remarkable thing I ever heard of From present indications I should say that we are likely to have another edition of Mount Vesuvius produced in the monntains of Virginia. The phenomena consists of fires which seem to be raging under the earth, on top of the peaks in Highland County, and the ground for a was a report brought by a boy who which was on fire. The country around ers, whose best years and strength are is almost inaccessible, and it is very seldon that any one ventures so far up on the mountains, therefore it was only made. A few days ago the boy, who munerative and healthful a pursuit as either the cultivation of the allk worm dered on foot among the hills, until he or the raising of bees or poultry?—Cur-got several miles from, home. All at cent. -An agreeable dish for dessert is experienced a strange sensation, as if made in this way: Line a deep pies some burning substance was beneath plate with a rich crust, put a layer of him. He was on an elevated plateau, ed ruspberry jam on this and cover probably a quarter of a mile square, on with a mixture made by beating three the top of one of the small mountains. eggs, one cup of powdered augar, a At first he was greatly alarmed and tablespoonful of butter; flavor with a started to run away. His curlosity very little almond extract; put this overcame his fear, however, and he smoothly over the jam; bake 'till the stopped to see if he could find the crust is done; serve with cream.—The cause of the unusual warmth. He stooped and placed his hand on the -Pumpkins are easily dried, and earth, and was startled to find that it those who like can have them, all the was so hot as to almost blister his flesh. year by taking a little trouble. Take He did not pursue his researches any of the skin of the pumpkin, cut it in further, but proceeded at once to his thin strips, and dry quickly over a hot home, where he told of the strange ochome, where he told of the strange oc-

"The news finally reached the town of Monterey, and some scientifically-in alined persons determined to investigate Procuring the boy for a guide, went to the place and found that all he had stated was true. When they returned they told even a more won ful story than that told by the boy. This produced a great sensation throughout the immediate country, and a great many persons were nearly frightened out of their wits. The superstitious were of the belief that the day of judgment was close at hand and, he gan to make preparations to respond to the call of the trumpet, which they momentarily expected to wake the silence of the mountains. I lived some self. After nearly a day's travel over the rough mountain road, which wound channels with earth and dislodge stones, but they bring grass and weeds to make rocks. I arrived within a short distance who had accommained me, proceeded as best I could to the place indicated. I had heard exaggerated stories, and was almost prepared for anything, but I must confess that I was greatly startled. The earth for yards around seemed to be a smouldering heap and was as hot as an oven. In places a hard cross had formed over the clay, and large fissures made by the heat. The air seemed very dense and foggy, and in many places a bluish amoke broke through holes in the earth and spread over the mountain tops. We sized rubber plus, fourteen inches long. dug down to the depth of probably three This little kiit skirt is suitable for a feet and came to a yellowish sort of elay which was almost as soft as putty. When a shovelful was thrown out on the ground it smoldered like a heap of ashes, and a quantity of smoke seemed to rise from it. It was very hot, and glowed with a strange brilliancy, which places, and always with the same re-The deeper we went the more pronounced was the phenomena, and we found it difficult to stand over the opening. How long this has been in progress no one knows, and the most learned are builled for a reason. It looks as if a volcane was at work and ready at any moment to burst an opening through the earth and throw out its volume of smoke and tire. Hundreds of people have visited the place, and all have come away more mystified than —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Life in Florida.

The native Florida "Cracker" keeps up on salt pork, sweet potatoes, grits (prepared from corn), corn bread, coffee, and for a relish, sugar cane syrup; and he eats, if he can get it, fully one-third more at a meal than the laboring man of the East, North or West. The result of this gross living is an unhealthy disposition of body, a bloodless face, and children the color of death with unnatural appetites. I have seen Crochet an open-work row across the them chewing and eating clay, mud, op through which to run the ribbon or cord to fasten with.—Dorcas Magazine. uncommon for death to be caused from such practices. Many are too poor to live even as well as this. The pork not imported is obtained from the "razorback" hogs, which run almost wild in elass of farmers that none but business the country, and are as big a unisance men need to acquire a knowledge of as can be imagined. They are an infe-business forms and rules. To their rior breed descended, it is said, from mind the business man occurries a post- old Spanish stock, and are seen in droves tearing through the woods, breaking into plantations and doing more damage to property than they are worth. They have long gaunt bodies with a head like a monster pike, and each one bears on the ear the owner's mark, " which varies from a line ointed star to a peculiar slit. It would be a good thing for everybody if the legislature should pass a law banishing them altogether, or prohibiting them being allowed to run at large. - Cor.

is a fool he can easily bargain with a standing on ice or mlow, or where the

HOW COTTON BURNS Kennylable Carolesaness of Thusa With

"Um, yum, I smell bacut cotton," ald a cotton buyer in front of Tools, McGarran & Tandee's warehouse several days ago

"Here it is," said another buyer sicking up a handful of scorehod cotded earelessly.

'How fast will cotton burn?" asked a Recorder man, who was standing by, "It will burn faster than anything know of," said the buyer as he turned the staple around in his hand, and exthe staple around in his hand, and ex-numbed it. "Just to show you—here," back of the human hand if they could and he picked up a hundful of the clean penetrate if. In other words there are our hands over it.

The reporter did sc. The moment comfortably ensconced in a cushioned the cigar was applied the cotton caught developed with no weak points, disease chair at the Galt House, talking to and the fire began to sink down like a some friends. When asked if he had drill into the handful. He closed his always remaining in that perfect condihands over it, and in a short time it becatus so hot that he was unable to hold died of old age. Disease, therefore, is it. Picking up another handful he the result of violation of the laws of ing it lightly in both hands, succeeded latter of the laws of nature can be in crushing out the fire, as he thought spouled. In all probability that would

fire ont when once it catches cotton. live or have our animals live in perfect Highland County, and the ground for a The closer a bale is packed the faster obedience to them; and when we know considerable distance seems to be a will it burn. It don't spread out fike them, we may sometimes mistake violation for obedience. But often an animal country to the lation for obedience. But often an animal country to the lation for obedience. contor and consumes the inside of the mal system is naturally delicate and a bale first. I remember once in Savan-mall on the wharf, when I was billing prove serious, than if the system was some compressed bales, that all at once stronger. In the human race we fine a boy yelled at me, and looking around this exemplified in delicate men and I shw a bale I had just passed fall to pieces and flames begin to come from generally healthy, appear to be so deliby accident that the discovery was made. A few days ago the boy, who was in scarch of some lost streep, wandered on foot among the hills, until he are often burned up by the pickers drop into a cotton basket. It is dumped into the wagon and then into the ginhouse, and does not get fairly started before night, and before anyone knows it the ginbouse is on fire and burut."

"Big fires in warehouses," he continued, "are often caused by carelesa drivers, who smole as they drive the cotton to town. The tiniest kind of a spack will sink into a bale, and if not fiscowered will burn thousands of dollars worth of cotton. That is why

HOG RAISING.

Something in Which There is Room for We are more and more impressed with the value of hogs on the farm. Many farmers make their cows the main feature; the buildings are constructed with reference to their management, and the rotation of crops is fixed to promote the same end. We also have farms devoted to horsebreeding, and whole sections of country where sheep-breeding is the leading industry. To make these different canches of husbandry a specialty, is the right course for success. In the great corn districts of the West, hogs are raised in large numbers, but we are forced to say, from observation, that it is generally corn, more than care, which rives the business its degree of success. Men enough corn is wasted if fed with care to fatten the entire stock. The Western hog does not fill the entire place for which he was designed. He is simply a condensed corn-crib, with a great many rat holes. swer where corn is cheap and requires no fertilizer, but in the farcest portion of this country corn is not so abundant that the farmer can afford to waste of, or is land so rich but that it can be-some more productive. Hogs should be made a factor of improvement on every farm. We should have swine farms the same as dairy, horse and sheep farms, with the fields and buildings adapted to them. Hogs should be fed in the fields, with a rotation in their feeding grounds, the same as in crops, In this way, in a few years, the whole farm can be gone over, and every field enriched. The farmer who keeps a few ogs shut up in a pen or confined in a small yard, and the one who confines his hogs year after year in the same field, do not live up to their privileges in swine-breeding; they rarely manifest the skill, or even the business shrewdness of the breeders of other stock. Any class of animals producing a great amount of food for the human family, should receive fair consideration. There is room here for fair missionary work, both in improving the condition of the pigs and of the people. - American Agriculturist.

RULES FOR COLD WEATHER.

Something for Those Persons Who Believe Prevention Better Than Cure The following rales, published an Farm and Fireside, are worth heeding in those who believe that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure :" Never lean with the back upon any-thing that is cold. Never begin a similarly upon the system. We think journey until the breakfast has been

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold air. Keep the back-especially between the shoulder-blades—well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of reathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

Never go to bed with cold or damp

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores, and favor congestion or other diseases.

in an open carriage, or near the win-dow of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health and even to life.

SHEEP DIBEASES & Tonely Artists of Interest to all Wook-

TELLOW WITH The grath of our theory of disease finds an illustration in the diseases of the midst of the virgin pine forests of rateep. It will be remembered that in the Sierras are a class of industrious speaking of the very common system of feeding in this country, we affirm that the museular part of the system is not on which was lying on the ground, developed, and that hence the muscles. There is no fire in it, though," he ad- the organs and the membranes are not strong and solid enough to resist the attack of parasites and disease germs. We hold that the greater part of the parasites and germs which cause disease in the human family for instance, cotton and handed it to the reporter, parasites and germs of one kind and "Now wad that up tight and put your another, continually about us, and about cigar to it. Then fold it up and put our animals, seeking a place of lodgment upon which they can operate. the system is absolutely healthy, fully tion, and not killed, would live until it wrapped it around the fire, and, hold- nature. We are not saying that all vio-When it was again opened, however, it be an utter impossibility. We are not began to burn as hard a jever.

To is almost impossible to put the and hence can not, do the best we may, conversant with all the laws of nature, apparently too delicate for the rugged work they have to do. The result is smoking in the field and letting a spark that they are susceptible to disease

which do not attack stronger people.

Among our animals we find the sheer to answer this class of persons. The deep are not subject to inflammatory diseases, to any great extent, because of the small development of brain. is very susceptible to dismuses of the digestive apparatus and to the attack of parasites. The reason of the former is that the digestion of the animal is im-mense. The machinery is worked until it is weakened, and unable to perform buyers always carry as much insurance as shey can get. There is no telling when a big lire is going to occur."—

of disease germs and parasites. In of disease germs and parasites. In Winter time, or toward Spring, especially, indigestion in sheep is a fertile cause of complaint. It show different symptoms, and often misleads the flockmaster into the belief that his flock is suffering from some form of contagious discuse. The fact is the sheep have been fed on dry food for months, and the digestive apparatus has been handling such large quantities of it-doing the very hardest kind of work all the time-that the apparatus breaks down, just as a machine that is run to the limit of its speed will, in tim break down. If in such cases the sheep are taken wholly o. partly off dry food, and fed roots or oil cake in pretty plentiful quantities, the apparatus will get a chance to rest, and will be lubricated

as it were, and soon resume its functions But with all the sheep consumes, and digests, it does not make a robust system. It applies its food differently from what other animals do. Its vas cular system is all the time weak, because its food is principally used to make flesh, fat and wool. It cannot sustain much muscular exertion, and it is not strong in any sense of the term, except when it is badly fed and badly butchered, it comes on the table in the an easy prey, and so rapidly does dis-ease work when it attacks the sheep. to try to cure them, especially if it is a valuable sheep. It is a fact, too, that contagious diseases spread more rapidly among sheep than among other animals. Usually this is attributed to the fact that they are kept in large numbers together, and are thus more exposed. They are peculiarly susceptible to para-That is the principal reason.

to, that the preventive treatment is the animal is, and how difficult it is to cure it, when attacked with disease, comparatively speaking, every flockmaster s under his care, and at least take or- blanket monograms.—N. Y. Post. dinary pressitions to guard against danger. Above all things he should stop feeding dry food exclusively in winter; he should provide sufficient shel- swester voice than our own yellow 'ind. ter; he should give all the water that is necessary; sait liberally, and feed parwe mentioned sometime since the fact that in this country the loss of lamb s immense and ruinous to profits. The argest part of this loss is to be trace directly to the improper care of th ewes, and it must continue until or sheen kusbandry is conducted more re tionally. -- Western Rural.

The Swallow's Brotherly Love.

I was once a delighted witness of purious incident of the fellow-feeling i some young swallows. Six of the were sitting on a low roof, and wer being fed by the old bird, who flew b After exercise of any kind never rids an open carriage, or near the win-ow of a car for a moment; it is danger-time, as soon as they saw the paren coming, which was some time before When hoarse, speak as little as pos-able until the hoarseness is recovered wings and chattering—all, that is, excep-from, else, the voice may be perma-the last but one—and that seemed to be nently lost, or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by a fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is despited to the continue of the continue and the continue of the continu brotherly things wedged it up between When going from a warm atmos- them with the prettiest air of compa phere into a colder one, keep the mouth sion and patronage, so that it had a fa closed so that the air may be warmed clamee with the others. And it seems Debroil Post.

-The Buffalo Commercial comes to the Niagara Falls hack-the resource of the Niagara Falls hack-the resource of exercise; and niways avoid some boys doming by, they took to flight.

Set down apparently contented and protection of the way a wheat No 2 we present a down apparently contented and protection of the protection by its passage through the nose, ere it quite a chance which was fed, yet a reaches the lungs.

methods which compared by the most favorable terms.

The best shot in Dakota, at least found and operation and operation and operation and operation for a favorable terms.

The best shot in Dakota, at least found for a so far as prairie chickens are concerned, by the fact of the stain of of the s

THE SHAKEWAKERS.

A Class of Industrious People Who Are Little Enown to the World. Living just above the foothills and in people little anown to the world. They live an isolated, happy life far from the busy world, of which they know little and care less. These are the "shake-makers." They exist usually in couples, and make their house for the time being where the finest sugar pine grows, and whence the products of their labors can be conveniently hauled away. They are a jolly, happy lot, these "shakemakers" of the Slorras. They work at will and by way of recreation divide their leisure time between deer and bear hunting and the nearest country store. The mode of making "shakes" or clapboards is simple. The tree felled is cawed into mitable lengths, and then is split into thin boards or "shakes" by means of a free and a mallet. The shakes sell here in the mountains at \$4 to \$4.50 per ,000, and are always in demand. hakemakers' camp is one of the most picturesque scenes to be found on the spend year after year in these mountain solitudes are the jolliest lot of bachelors on earth. A majority of this almost unknown race of men are old miners and young men from the foot-hill farms. Wild, brave, uneducated and kindhearted, they include within their numbers hundreds of the best, frontiersmen and the noblest types of manhood.—
San Francisco Examiner. Concrete Walks.

A concrete or coment walk can be made in this way, which requires no: great skill in preparing the materials: Take water lime and gravel or ashes, or both. The gravel and ashes should be out in a heap and wet. Mix one barrel forever, of water lime with sharp, clean sund dry, being shoveled over back and forth several times to get a thorough mixture A portion is then mixed with water into a thin, soft mortar and five parts of with it, so that every fragment is conteil with the combining mortar. This is concrete is spread on the graded wall and beaten down with a rammer until the moisture gathers on the surface Some of the dry sand or cement is then scattered over the surface to absorb the moisture, and the surface is smoothed over with a rubber having a slopin handle to work it back and forth. few days this will become hard, and harder with time. By making divisious of thin strips of wood or turned paper this cement may be laid down in blocks, squares or diamond shaped, and for olored by mixing the finish coat with brown, gray, or other colors alternately. A clean walk from the front gate to the bouse is almost a necessity, and adds considerably to the appearance of the place. San Francisco Call.

Evening Coiffures,

High colffures of very simple design are worn on full-dress occasions. The back hair is taken up plainly from the nape of the neek or else in a French twist, and is coiled on the crown or arranged in small figures on the sides. Sometimes a straight bang is cut across the back to fall on the neck; in other coiffures there are merely some short curls or "seolding locks" at the back while still others are creped and then turned upward. A smooth bang with the ends curled under on the forehead, but not 100 low upon it, is now fashion-ably worn; just back of this there may be a small and soft Pompadour roll, or with a low Greek forehead the front hair me This business basis may possibly an shape of mutton. Disease thus finds it be quite straight, and simply parted to show its Inxuriant thickness, or eldrawn straight back to the coil on the that many think that the most profitable | crown, Jewelled pins are the favorite treatment of a sick sheep is to kill through the coll. Simil aigrettes of it. While admitting that shoop discuses are the most difficult of animal discusses to handle, it is usually worth white passes to handle, it is usually worth white revive the use of small flower sprays for those who are young. Jewelled side combs and the larger back-combs are worn by those who can not wear the very high coiffures. - Harper's Bazar.

-The natives of Tartary have an ingenious way of providing for girls This is only half the reason, if it is that. They betroth them as early as possible to some likely young man, and then if sitic diseases, because the various parts anything happens to prevent the marof the system are not strong enough to riage he is bound to take the next sister Now from all this we learn, or ought of that the preventive treatment is the among relations. Every girl in a family very best with sheep, if it is not so with knows she has an equal chance. If the all animals. Knowing how weak the young man happens to have strong disanimal is, and how difficult it is to cure inclination to the alliance he can buy himself off for a consideration.

--should exert special pains to prevent

disease. Do the best he may, as already

a sliding attachment by which it can be -The new fashionable dog collar has stated, he may not always succeed. But made small enough for bracelet. Dog he should act as if he recognized the jewelry is becoming more claborate and fact that he has in the sheep the most costly than ever, with gold-plated lead-delicate piece of animal machinery that ing chains, solid gold anklets and

THE MARKETS.

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LOUISVILLE.

" T do not like thee, for Fell, " The reason why, I can not tell."

It has often been wondered at, the bad since this often been wondered at, the bad since this often been wondered at, the bad since this often been sent on the odd-school doctors, made up pills as large as boliets, which nothing but an ostrick nould be dislike. only without nauros. Hence the dislike.
Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Furgative Fellets" are sugar-control and no larger than bird-shot, and are quick to do their work. For all decangements of the liver, towels and stomach they are specific.

Max O'RELL thinks the best burghar-slarm is a pretty cook, as with that the police will keep a good eye on the house.— Harper's Basur.

J. W. GRAHAM. Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes: —I have been hand-ling Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FORTHE LUNGS for the past year, and have found it one of the mest salable medicines I have ever bad for Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

When a cashler becomes unsteady a de-pos for is in danger of losing his balance.— N. Y. Journal.

Furren Grape Brandy, distilled Extract of Water Pepper or Smart-Weed, Jannales Gingar and Camphor Water, as combined in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, in the best possible remedy for colic, choiers markus, diarrhom, dyacutery or blandy-flux; also, to break up colds, fovers, and inflammatory autacha. 50 cts. Keep

Sorgs with openworked heels and toes ill be ween by bachelors as herotofore.-

THE THEORY. — "Brown's Bronchial which is noted for pretty women. And I Troches" act directly on the organs of the bave only Hop Bitters to thank for B.

The dear creature has booked over my

Tun front steps are descried now. The senson has passed when the stoops to con-quer. Change Tribune.

A runnyn thinks that, the winds must be

great mathematicians because they sigh Do You Want to Bay's Dog?

Bend for Do. Buyer's Guide: 100 pages on-gravings of all breeds, colonel plates, price of dags and where to my thom malled for the Associated Fanciera, 25; S. Sch Street,

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